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the magistrate who may administer the oath.

must be certified by the clerk of the probate court of record of his county, under the seal of the court. Whenever the certificate of the officer who authenticates the signature of the magistrate is not written on the same sheet of paper which contains the signature to be authenticated, the certificate must be attached to said paper by a piece of tape or ribbon, the ends of which must pass under the official seal, so as to prevent any fraud.

Applications in behalf of minors should be made in their names by their guardian or next-friend. Where there are several minors entitled to the same gratuity, one may make the declaration. The warrant will be issued to all jointly. In addition to proof of service, as in other cases, the minor must prove the death of his father, that no widow survives him and that he and those he represents are the only minor children of the deceased.

If a party die before the issue of a warrant to which he would be entitled, if living, the right of said warrant dies with him. In case the warrant becomes void, and should be canceled, and the party next entitled to the right of the service claimed should make an application; and if there be no such party, the grant lapses under the limitation of the beneficiaries to the bounty. If the claimant die after the issue of the warrant, the heirs thereto vests in his heirs at law in the same manner as real estate in the place of the domicile of the deceased, and can only be assigned or located by said heirs.

Applications made by Indians must be authenticated according to the regulations to be prescribed by the commissioner of Indian Affairs.

the necessary forms of declaration, together

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—We have supposed the difficulties between the Lakeshore Railroad and the order loving citizens of Erie had been brought to a head in the Courts of Pennsylvania; but it would seem from the Cleveland Herald that the Legislature of that State had taken the matter in hand once more for the purpose of redressing the wrongs inflicted on the borough of Erie by these soulless corporations and were about to repeal the charter of the Erie and North-East Railroad. A bill for such purpose passed the House of Representatives on the 10th, and, according to the Herald, will probably become a law.

Thus, it would seem, it is wholly superfluous to be opened, to the detriment of business and the annoyance of the travelling public. The Herald remarks: "This annulling of the charter is said to be in consequence of the non-performance of certain conditions connected with that charter, by which it was obliged to contribute to the prosperity of Erie, directly and indirectly."

the company shall do so, or stop." T

prosperity here alluded to we suppose mean the obligation to carry the Road to the harbor of Erie. We confess we do not fully understand all the points in this complicated difficulty; but if the Roads uniting Erie from the East and the West were obliterated by their charters to carry their traffic to the harbor, so as to allow of the transshipment of property, has the violence of the people absolved the corporations from their obligation? One wrong is very apt to beget another wrong, but an offence by one party has never been admitted a valid excuse for the omission of duty by another, at least we know of no authority on record. Can the public be enlightened on this point of cor-

The Governor of New York has appointed

A POPULAR PLANT.—A writer in the number of Chambers' Journal, furnishes very interesting articles upon "The Most Popular Plant in the World." He commences his observations with the remark that some of his readers may not be prepared for the fact, that tobacco, though not g

used of all vegetable productions, and

to salt, the most generally consumed of productions whatever—animal, vegetable, or mineral—on the face of the globe. In form, or other, but most commonly in the shape of a pipe, it is the cause of much of fame or smoke, it is paraken of "by savages, and by sages." There is no nation, from the equator to the pole, in which it is not used; there is no nation that has not declined adopting it. The consumption of the article in Great Britain has greatly increased during the past decade, and during the last thirty years it has nearly doubled. From the facts and statistics adduced by the writer, there can be no question of the correctness of his statement, that "tobacco is the most popular plant in the world."

State Journal says that a mine of bituminous

The vein has been traced 18 miles along the mountains by sinking shafts, and is 200 feet in width and about 18 feet

34 It is unknown how much further the

extends, but is in all probability inter-
b's and inexhaustible. The coal is re-
sented as being of a very superior quality
unmixed with slate or other impurities
common in most coal mines—and of a qu-
lity superior to that usually shipped to

country from either England, South A
of the United States. It has a

and emits a bright light and intense heat, leaving a deposit of fine ashes. The location of the mine is about 20 miles from Marysville and easily accessible. A railroad could be built to this place from Marysville.

at a moderate expense.

Over five thousand cases have been
in the Police Court of Cleveland and
one of them has been taken up on E
This is a remarkable fact, and reflects

In commenting upon this and other portions of the message, the Albany Journal introduces authorities showing that what is so boldly claimed by the President, in the above paragraph, is untrue, in at least one important instance. One of these "spurious authorities" soundness is the least questioned, when it speaks thus:

From Washington's First Annual Address.

"The advancement of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, by all proper means, will not, I trust, need recommendation; but I cannot forbear intimating to you the expediency of giving efficient encouragement as well to the introduction of new and useful inventions from abroad, as to the exertions of skill and genius in producing them at home; and of facilitating intercourse between the distant parts of our country."

From Washington's Second Annual Address.

"I recommend to your serious reflection how far and in what mode it may be expedient to guard against embarrassments by such encouragements to our own navigation, which will render our agriculture and commerce less dependant on foreign nations."

From Washington's Farewell Address.

"The East in intercourse with the West, in the progressive improvement of internal communication by land and water, will be able to produce more and more find a valuable vent for its commodities which it brings from abroad, and to manufacture at home. The West derives from the East supplies requisite for its growth and comfort and what is perhaps still greater consequence, it must of necessity find in the future enjoyment of life, a more reasonable rate of its cost of production, and a more weight, influence, and future market strength to the Atlantic side of the Union. It is directed by an *indivisible community interest as one nation.*"

Pierce contends that such a policy is constitutional. "Washington, who presides over the Convention that made the Constitution does not hesitate to recommend it."

The West elects D. G. N. Pierce. He is North and Santa gave him an enormous electoral vote. He pays them back by refusing the thousands they need, while millions that slavery asks are lavished for its extension. —*Sandusky Register.*

BURNING MUD FOR COAL.—Dr. T. Hooker, of New Orleans has discovered a chemical preparation, which mixed with mud as a bricklayer would mix lime, sand makes excellent coal—coal that will hold in the New Orleans market for cents per barrel, if made by hand, or 15¢ if made by machinery. It lights as easily as there is no off-nsive smell emitted; but smoke, and but very little dust or cinders. What little cinders are left is good for cleaning silver; brass, or other similar metals, and the ashes make a tolerable sand paper and is also good for scrubbing floors, &c. "The painter also assures us," says American Exponent, "that it will not burn" but in grades (where we saw it burn)—but in stoves, furnaces, for smelting and for making steam. In fact it can be used for all the practical uses of wood or coal.

It is understood that the model of the Collins steamer, to supply the Arctic's part, has been agreed on. She is to be 312 feet long, and the power and capacity of her engines 50 per cent greater than those of American steamer afloat. She is expected to cross from port to port in nine days.

WEALTH IN OHIO.—We copy this paragraph from the Marietta Intelligencer.

"A large portion of the men of Ohio are rich. The farmers, workers of their soil were probably never in so independent circumstances as at present. Most of them are out of debt, and have money in the bank—or lying idle by them, for failure to have heard so much about failures that they fear to loan their surplus cash, and are hence called in what they had out. It is not so strange if within the twelve months they find it difficult to lend the money at seven per cent., which they have for so long refused to loan at ten. They naturally would give confidence as to the success of business men and the prosperous condition of the manufacturing and mercantile classes."

SHIRT-MAKING.—The late investigation in New-York shows that twelve and a half cents is the common price for making a shirt that sell for from \$1.12 to \$1.26. The material costs about 37 1/2 cents, giving the jobber one hundred per cent. profit. The game is, to give a poor fellow two or three shirts to make, and to return him to deposit \$2, as security that he is right. When the shirts are returned employer finds fault with the making, refuses to pay for the work, or to return the two dollars. The Mayor has taken the swindling scamps in hand, and declared that he will break up that practice, let the scamps trouble be what it may. The wisest prayers of all good men and women will him in his labors.

PRINCETON COLLEGE DESTROYED.—A graphic despatch from Princeton announced that Nassau Hall, the college building in Princeton, N. J., was entirely destroyed on Saturday evening, having taken fire from an unknown cause. The students lost their entire wardrobe, including their hats, shoes, and clothing, and the loss of the building was estimated at \$50,000. Insurance, \$25,000.